

TO SEEK MEANS FOR NEW TRADE BELOW ISTHMIUS

Financial Conference with
Latin-America Set
for May 10.

LEADING BANKERS WILL TAKE PART

In Announcing Date Mr. McAdoo
Deplores Failure of Ship
Purchase Bill.

Washington, March 7.—The President, according to an announcement made by the Secretary of the Treasury, has selected May 10 as the date for the Pan-American financial conference suggested by Mr. McAdoo several months ago. The conference will be held in Washington and will be made up of the Ministers of Finance of the South and Central American republics and leading bankers of those countries and of the United States. Its purpose will be to discuss financial conditions in the Western Hemisphere and measures to strengthen the financial and trade relations of the United States with Latin-America.

Secretary McAdoo suggested to-day the possibility of the establishment by the Federal Reserve bank of the Secretary of State and all other members of the cabinet will be asked to participate in the deliberations. A similar invitation will be extended to the diplomatic representatives of the South and Central American countries accredited to Washington, and to John Barrett, Director of the Pan-American Union.

"The commercial relations between the United States and Central and South America will be considered as an essential part of the financial discussion," Mr. McAdoo said. The Secretary of Commerce will be asked to attend the conference and also the members of the Federal Reserve Board. It goes without saying that the Secretary of State and all other members of the cabinet will be asked to participate in the deliberations. A similar invitation will be extended to the diplomatic representatives of the South and Central American countries accredited to Washington, and to John Barrett, Director of the Pan-American Union.

"The only disappointment in connection with this conference arises out of the failure of the shipping bill, a measure which had particularly interested the establishment of suitable steamship facilities to leading South American countries. This is a very disappointing view of the fact that the bill would have passed if the Senate could have been passed in the roll call could have been passed in the Senate. Our merchants and manufacturers have a most extraordinary opportunity for the sale of their surplus products and the enlargement of their trade with Central America and South America, but they cannot take advantage of it in full measure unless they have adequate sea transportation lines with reasonable rates of freight to Central and South American ports.

"The shipping bill would have assured the prompt establishment of these sea transportation lines and our business men would have been put upon an equality with, and probably given an advantage over, their European commercial rivals. This measure was conceived in the interest of American trade and industry, and for the advantage of our business men and producers.

"The full benefit of the forthcoming financial conference cannot be realized until the necessary ocean transportation facilities are provided, but the conference will do a vast amount of good, anyway, and will demonstrate more clearly than ever the necessity for the creation of a merchant marine under the American flag.

Extension of Banking Facilities.

"One of the things which the Federal Reserve act seeks to accomplish is the extension of American banking facilities to foreign countries. Not only are national banks authorized by that act, to open branches in other countries, but the Federal Reserve banks themselves are permitted to establish agencies outside of the United States. At the coming financial conference these features will be discussed and an effort will be made to discover the best means of enabling our bankers to extend their operations in Central and South American countries.

POSES AS HUSBAND; SENDS FOR MONEY

Impostor Sees Ad. for Missing
Man and Seeks Aid
It Offers.

Police Captain Boyle, of Garfield, N. J., is watching the village postoffice there for an impostor who is posing as Albert Van Wetering, a restaurateur, of Peekskill, who is missing from home. Mrs. Van Wetering inserted an ad in one of the New York papers, begging her husband to come home and promising to send him money if he was in need of it. She got a letter in a handwriting other than her husband's from a man claiming to be Van Wetering who asked her to send \$70 to him at the Garfield postoffice. The police of Peekskill notified Captain Boyle yesterday that an impostor had written Van Wetering's name to the letter, and asked that he be arrested when he called for it. Van Wetering, who is thirty-six years old, left home to go to a bank to make a deposit. That was the last seen of him. His wife is seriously ill.

Weeping Syrians Join in Procession in Streets and Stirring Ceremonies at Burial of Bishop

Distinguished Arab Who
Founded Syro-Arabian
Church Here Is Buried
Beneath Altar of Fine
Cathedral He Erected in
Brooklyn.

By ISABEL F. HAPGOOD.
The first Syro-Arabian Bishop in America was buried yesterday in a tomb beneath the Syro-Arabian Cathedral of St. Nicholas in Brooklyn, which forms his monument.

Bishop Raphael Hawaweeny was born in Damascus, a pure Arab. From the Patriarchal Theological School, at Khalki, he went to Russia and became so identified with the spirit of the country that he was wont to say, "In soul I am a Russian." He was in a monastery at Kiev for six years, and then was professor of Arabic at the University of Kazan. A desire for active work brought him to America.

In Russia he was ordained, and it was under the auspices of the Holy Synod that he labored here. On several occasions the Patriarch of Antioch offered him the rank of Metropolitan in his native Syria. It is probable that had he returned he would have become Patriarch, but he felt that his work was among the 25,000 Syro-Arabians here, whom he had organized into thirty parishes.

He came to this country in 1895. His first church was on the second floor of a house in Washington Street, Manhattan. How the floor bore up under the masses of worshippers, especially when the Russian Bishop held services there on his infrequent visits from San Francisco (then the seat of the Russian diocese), I never understood. Another dispensation of Providence was required to avert a catastrophe when we adjourned the floor, which had been covered by a genuine Arab feast, ending with Arab coffee flavored with rosewater from Syria. All the partitions and supports below had been removed to make space in the church. One day a Russian Archbishop, Warsaw, remarked to me on one occasion: "I know now exactly how Louis XIV felt when he had to eat in public!"

After the feast a couple of handsome young fellows (ladies' tailors by their American profession) in Albanian costume performed the famous sword play over the oiled floor, upon which they were to dance. The floor, which they literally cut out the gas jets, partly smashed the fixtures and had to be separated by the umpire, who, aided with a dagger, more Providence! One day a pistol flew from one of the swordsmen's sashes across the room and landed at my feet—that illustrates the vigor of the proceedings. I captured it and refused to return it, until the end of the session—and thereafter, instead of sitting at the side of the room, I took a safe seat by the side of the Russian Bishop.

A few years passed and Father Raphael was able to move his church to a building on Fifth Street, near Hoyt Street, which later on became a cathedral. That was in 1904. Early that year he was raised to the rank of Archbishop, and in May of that year he was consecrated Bishop, and became the second Vicar of the Russian Archbishop.

Ordinarily three bishops are required for consecration. In this case, owing to its exigencies, only two officiated. The Most Reverend Tikhon, Archbishop of Aleutia and North America, now Archbishop of Alaska, and the Right Rev. Innocent, first Vicar, later Bishop of Yakutsk and Viluiuk, and now Archbishop of Tashkent, in Turkestan. That is, I am sure, the only occasion when a Bishop of the Orthodox Eastern Church has been consecrated in America, and a wonderful service it was.

The Russian Ambassador, not being able to come, sent his representative, who sat at the right hand of the Bishop at the banquet which followed. Bishop at the banquet was followed by the Russian Ambassador, who sat at the right hand of the Bishop at the banquet which followed. Bishop at the banquet was followed by the Russian Ambassador, who sat at the right hand of the Bishop at the banquet which followed.

In course of time Bishop Raphael came to know many of the Episcopal clergy, and was highly respected by them. His later alienation from them is regarded as having arisen under misapprehension. By his own people he was cherished as the man to whom they owed their freedom. The young Turk element quarreled with him for reciting the formal prayer for the Sultan, as the ruler of Syria, in the services, and several attempts were made to go about with a guard, and I met him in the Syrian restaurants dining with a guard on duty. But he lived down their enmity.

Bishop Raphael died, after an illness of three weeks, of dropsy, kidney trouble and heart disease, worn and gray as a man of seventy with his toils and sufferings. For a week he lay in state in his cathedral, during the morning and evening requiem services were held by the Right Rev. Alexander, Bishop of Alaska, assisted by Russian and Syrian clergies. A wonderful service, picturesque in its details, was held in the foot of the open coffin which was draped the purple episcopal mantle, with its crimson and white "rivers of grace" and its crimson velvet "rivers of law." Over the face lay a sacred mantle of white and silver brocade, embroidered with a gold cross. At the head of the coffin stood pontifical candles, but no longer with their tips approaching and lighted, as with pontifical service. They were tipped with black ribbons, so that their tips spread abroad, reversed and unlighted. Between them, leaning against the head of the catafalque and the coffin rose the cross. Behind, on a purple cushion, were placed the orders and decorations which the Bishop had received, many of them from Russia. The holy doors in the center of the ikonostasis, with its many ikons, were closed, and all around the walls were more ikons, and huge floral pieces surrounded the coffin. One of the set pieces was an armchair, of lavender flowers and surrounded by a canopy of arched gateway of palms, lotus and white flowers.

At the evening requiem the church was always filled, and women were for hours to secure front seats in the little gallery. More women thronged every step of the stairs. The Syrian priests, in passing, kissed the dead Bishop's hand, after kissing the cross. The Russian Bishop and priests passed without saluting cross and hand. The gospels were read night and day, instead of Psalms, as with a layman, by relays of clergy. The Syrians believed one another at frequent intervals, and showed the finest, most varied forms of intoning. Bishop Alexander who, by command of the Holy Synod, has charge of the vast Russian diocese of North America until the newly appointed Archbishop shall arrive, stood at the services most



LEFT TO RIGHT, ARCHIMANDRITE
ARCHBISHOP OF MONTREAL,
METROPOLITAN HERMANOS, BISHOP
ALEXANDER OF ALASKA.

tionless ("like a candle" is the Russian term). Thursday evening, at the close of the services, a picture was taken of the dead Bishop and the circle of celebrating clergy. After the clergy had retired, representatives of all the Syrian societies, including women, made addresses from the chancel platform about the great work which Bishop Raphael had accomplished for his people in America.

Saturday morning, after the liturgy had been celebrated in Old Church Slavonic and Greek by Bishop Alexander and his clergy, and in Syrian by the Syrians, while the choir of the Russian Theological Seminary from Terenty, N. J., sang their part in Slavonic, two requiem services were held, the first by the Metropolitan Hermanos Shehadah, of Selovska Mount Lebanon, Syria (his black, waist-long hair combed beneath his black cap and cloth of silver pall), and the Syrian clergy; and the second by Bishop Alexander and a few Russian priests, the seminary choir singing. The Syrian clergy no longer kissed the dead Bishop's right hand. That lay at rest, clothed in black velvet and silver, supported a large cross, and this alone was saluted.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the liturgy was celebrated by Bishop Alexander, standing at the right of Metropolitan Hermanos, on their eagle rug upon the dais at the head of the coffin. Bishop Alexander was vested in the dais in magnificent vestments of silver brocade. Metropolitan Hermanos wore gold brocade and the tall Metropolitan's mitre of crimson velvet and gold, from whose crest rose a damask cross. The choir of the Russian St. Nicholas Cathedral sang, except during the brief intervals when the Syrians chanted.

At a layman's funeral the clergy wear black velvet and silver; at the funeral of a priest or bishop, no mourning is worn and the flowerlike vestments of the priests, mingling with the magnificent floral pieces, produce a very brilliant effect. The Syrian clergy wore pink brocade with a stole of blue and gold. As only 500 people were allowed by the authorities inside the cathedral, there was space for the many of processions to and from the altar. At 12 o'clock the liturgy ended. At 1:30 the funeral began.

The singing was now done for the Syrians by the boys and girls' choir of the Sunday school, which sang vestments with lavender crosses, the girls, with mortarboard caps, occasionally assisting the clergy. The Russian singing was done by the clergy, assisted by the adult members of the choir. In all there were about forty priests, Russian and Syrian, who chanted, the Russians led by Archdeacon Vsevolod, of the Russian Cathedral, with his magnificent voice.

Among the hymns, which show the spirit of the service, were: "Give rest, O Lord, to the soul of thy servant and establish him in Paradise. Where the choir of the saints, O Lord, and of the just, shine like the stars of heaven, give rest to thy servant, who has fallen asleep, regarding not all his transgressions." "Forasmuch as we all are constrained to that same dread abode, and shall hide ourselves beneath a gravestone like to this, and shall ourselves shortly be dead, let us implore of Christ, the last savior, directly addressing the dead as he stood by the coffin.

After "Memory Eternal" had been proclaimed in Syrian and in Old Church Slavonic, with the addition of the Bishop's title and name, the procession formed. It is customary to carry the body of a Bishop around the outside of the church and to hold a brief service on each of the four sides before going to the graveyard. This constituted the funeral procession in the present case, and its route was along Pacific Street to Henry Street, thence to State Street, then to Nevins Street and back along Pacific Street to the cathedral. The procession formed in the following order: Cronin, political leader of the district; squad of mounted police; twenty to thirty small boys in white tunics, with blue crosses and flowers; the Cathedral committee (honorary pal-bearers); girls, singing hymns; Syrian Ladies' Aid Society; the Russian Fraternity; the Syro-American Political Club; members of the various Syrian diocesan parishes; the United Syrian Societies; cathedral Sunday school pupils, carrying crosses, candles and church banners; Archimandrite of Montreal, carrying the casket with the late Bishop's orders; finally, St. Joseph's Society of Boston, carrying the casket. The casket was borne in an open coffin by the priests, the snowflakes drifting down upon his splendid mantle of purple, crimson and white, his golden mitre, and the white brocade sacramental veil which covered his face. The body was followed by the Orthodox clergy, both Syrian and Russian; last came Bishop Alexander of Alaska. The family of the deceased, parishioners and friends followed, women joining, although it is not the custom to do so abroad. Directly beneath the altar the Bishop had built for himself a vault. On the return of the procession the flowers were carried into the crypt, and the clergy surrounded the bronze coffin into which the casket was lowered. The Metropolitan Hermanos made the new grave, and the body was laid in it, and a most distressing scene of grief ensued. Not only the clergy, but many parishioners, cast earth upon the body of their beloved Bishop.

THE
LATE BISHOP RAPHAEL.

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CAN HAVE HOME NAMED FOR YOU

Be One of Seventeen Sought by
Hebrew Sheltering Society
to Endow Cottages.

To permit its work to continue free from financial restriction, the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, of which Adolph Lewishohn is president, has issued an appeal for contributions to endow any of its seventeen cottages in its model home at Pleasantville, N. Y.

The running expenses of each cottage amount to \$1,000 a year. A giver establishing such an endowment will have the privilege of naming the cottage to which the fund is devoted. Discussing the 600 boys and girls at the institution, Magistrate Samuel D. Levy said yesterday: "The cottage plan permits of a maximum of thirty children to a cottage. In these homes the children sleep, eat and read in comfortable quarters, under the care of the house mother. She studies each child, knows its weaknesses and peculiarities and can give such advice as is required for its moral and physical well being. At Pleasantville the George Junior Republic idea has been well carried out. They have a municipal government, with its various departments, and the children voluntarily assume the responsibilities of junior citizens. It is popular, successful and most commendable."

450-POUND WOMAN DIES

Casket Too Big To Be Taken
Into Somerville, N. J., Hotel.

Somerville, N. J., March 7.—Mrs. Elizabeth Dennis, thirty-eight years old, one of the heaviest negro women in this part of the country, is dead. She died to-day in her room at the Ten Eyck Hotel here. She had been employed in the place as cook. Mrs. Dennis weighed 450 pounds and was about 5 feet 8 inches tall. James R. Lake, proprietor, intended that the woman should be buried from the hotel, but when he was informed this afternoon that it would be impossible to get the large casket into the hotel, he had the body sent to a local undertaking establishment.

WILL PUSH PARTY AHEAD OF LEADER

Republicans Plan to Urge
Their Doctrines Instead
of One Man.

TO LET CONVENTION CHOOSE THE CHIEF

Democratic Campaign Will Be
for Justification of Wilson
and His Record.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, March 7.—Now that the Sixty-third Congress is a thing of the past, legislators, many of whom have not yet gone home, are beginning to survey the political field. Not only have political leaders in the House and Senate, as well as in the White House, been busy fighting their legislative battles, but the press also distracted attention from their brethren on the outposts, who have been left to comparative obscurity.

For a long time the hopes of political parties have been centered on the outcome of legislative achievement or failure. This has been particularly true of the last two years. The Wilson administration and the Democratic party counted on Congress to fortify its position. Republicans counted on Congress, under Democratic leadership, to make their way to success smooth by wrecking the Democratic party.

Congress has adjourned, and the judgment of the people on the outcome of this sort of political warfare is to be invoked. Political leaders are going to toil again in the fields to break ground for the forthcoming Presidential campaign, and to plant the seeds of political argument that will ripen into the harvest of the next election.

To Push Party First.
The most important element of this kind is the organization of the National Republican Publicity Bureau, which will be formed by the people of the Congressional activity and will conduct a campaign in the interest of the Republican party without promoting the cause of any particular candidate. It is expected that the experiences of the last three years, have decided to adhere to the doctrine of the common good and to avoid the error of trying to make headway by pushing forward one or another leader as a Presidential candidate.

All signs point to a campaign of party instead of leadership. The era of individual exploit and achievement, such as revealed with the advent of Roosevelt, seems to be at an end. Republican leaders in Congress talk less about leadership than about party opportunity, and there is a disposition, which is shown especially by the opposition to the ship purchase bill, to stand together and prepare the rank and file and let the question of leadership be decided only when it becomes necessary.

In the Democratic party the trend has been the other way. The old slogan "for the Democracy" has fallen into disuse, much to the regret of some of the leaders. Indications are that the campaign will be fought for the sake of the party, and not for the sake of the Wilson administration. The record it has made. The President has swallowed up the Democracy, with the exception of some rebellious spirits, and the administration leaders speak of the work of the party as a whole. The party as a whole, Wilson's work, rather than as the application of Democratic doctrine to public problems.

11 MORE BODIES TAKEN FROM MINE

Total Hinton Dead Now Number
96—Three Men Entombed
In Indiana Shaft.

Hinton, W. Va., March 7.—The recovery of eleven bodies to-day brought the death toll of the Layland mines to ninety-six. From best available sources it is estimated twenty more dead are buried beneath shaft falls and debris. All of the forty-seven men rescued alive yesterday after having lived four days and four nights without food and drink were reported to be in good physical condition and it is expected all will survive the experience.

Petersburg, Ind., March 7.—Three men were entombed when a large section of the roof of the Ayreshire mine, seven miles south of here, caved in to-day. It is believed the men were killed, but efforts are being made to clear out the debris. One hundred men were employed in the mine, but only three were in to-day.

HILLQUIT PREACHES PEACE

Socialist Also Attacks John D.
Rockefeller, Jr.'s, Attitude.

Morris Hillquit, a New York Socialist, in addressing 2,000 people in the New Rochelle forum yesterday, urged disarmament upon the United States. Colonel Robert Temple Emmet presided. Mr. Hillquit said among other things: "A nation at peace with itself will be peace with its neighbors. If the United States would employ the millions that Europe is spending on militarism for the improvement of industrial, social and economic conditions the United States will remain at peace." "We find that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., does not know much about his properties. He has not contributed an hour's service to his country. I could mention many more capitalists who have not contributed anything to the service of their country. Every one on the bread line is a victim of the capitalist system."

EXTRA SESSION TALK AT ALBANY

Leaders Consider Reassembling After Constitutional Convention.

EARLY ADJOURNMENT FORCES STILL FIRM

Governor Ready to Send Special
Message on Alien Labor
Repeal.

Albany, March 7.—An extra session of the Legislature may be called this year after the adjournment of the Constitutional Convention. It has been suggested to the Governor, and leaders of the Legislature are considering the advisability of it.

Agreement to an extra session may come as a compromise between the forces who are holding out for final adjournment on April 2 and those opposed to more than a recess at that time. Some of the latter think all of the business cannot be disposed of by April 2. Should such a condition arise, supporters of the date contend, it would be better to let the convention dispose of its business and then recall the Legislature. Thus, it is argued, the questions left over from the regular session and whatever new problems may arise can be dealt with at one time next fall.

Hope is strong among the supporters of the April 2 resolution that some of the leaders among the Constitutional Convention delegates will indicate their wish that the Legislature adjourn before the convention opens.

The line-up on the early adjournment proposition remains unchanged. The Assembly, Speaker Sweet, stands in record for it. No action has been taken on the resolution in the Senate. Majority Leader Brown opposes it vigorously.

The problem of straightening out the state finances, including the amount of the direct tax, which it has been decided will be inevitable this year, has not been touched by the Legislature except in a general committee meeting. The Ways and Means Committee, which drafts the various appropriation bills, has been active during the last fortnight, and it is probable that some of the big bills will be ready for introduction soon.

It would not be surprising if the decks were cleared in both bodies by April 2 and an extra session found to be necessary.

The Governor thinks the alien labor law should be repealed, and he is willing to send an emergency message to the Legislature whenever it seems necessary. The repeal bill, by Senator Spring, probably will come up for final passage in the upper house tomorrow night.

The Conservation Commission reorganization bill has been amended in the Assembly. Just when it will be passed on is problematical. The Governor's tax reform bill rests in committee. Hearings on the proposed repeal of the full crew bill, state-wide prohibition and the Arzinger-Mack election bill are set for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, respectively.

Singly Husband (who made his wife present a weekly detailed account of her expenses)—Look here! Mustard costs two shillings; three teeth extracted seven-and-sixpence. There's nine-and-sixpence in one week spent on your own private pleasure! Do you think I am made of money?—Cardiff Times.

Fair to All—the People, the Trainmen, the Railroads

The present Full Crew—"excess man crew"—Law is all it should not be. This the railroads know—this its effect demonstrates. Actively supported by Chambers of Commerce, the railroads have caused to be introduced at Trenton a bill to repeal this law. It gives to the Public Utility Commissioners new and greater powers to make certain that trains are manned for safety and efficiency of operation.

In a nutshell, the railroads ask the people to repeal a measure which has been proved to be ineffective and burdensome. In return, they offer to put in the hands of the people far greater power for protection of the public and railroad employees than the Full Crew Law gives. This bill will put the public in the strongest possible position to enforce, if necessary, the questions of safety and efficiency upon any railroad that happens to be derelict. It provides:

"In addition to the powers now given to, and the duties required of, the Board of Public Utility Commissioners granted and required by the act to which this is a supplement, said Commissioners shall have power to require any railroad company, its officers or agents, receiver, or any person or persons doing business in this State, and operating any railroad, either for the hauling of passengers or freight, to determine the number of trainmen, or other men, to be hired to operate such passenger and freight trains, provided such passenger trains are composed of more than three cars, and such freight train is composed of more than six cars, and such Commissioners may make orders and rules for the operating of such trains as they shall deem needful."

This proposed amendment does away with any doubt that may exist in the public mind as to the purpose of the railroads to faithfully perform their every obligation to the State and the people.

New Jersey has a Board of Public Utility Commissioners, charged with the safety of the traveling public and the supervision of railroads. The railroads ask the people—with no motive other than assuring the utmost safety, service and economy of operation—to give now additional power to these Commissioners and to leave to their discretion the proper manning of trains.

Make them freer to pass upon all questions which it is their duty to decide. Their rulings will be equitable and fair to all concerned—the people, the trainmen, the railroads. This can be done only by repeal of the unjust Full Crew Law, and the repeal of this law rests entirely with the people. They sent their representatives to Trenton. They are entitled to sound legislation.

The railroads, therefore, request the people to instruct their elected representatives to repeal this law, thereby making it possible for the Public Utility Commissioners to perform the functions they are paid to perform. The fairness of this request is obvious.

SAMUEL REA,
President, Pennsylvania Railroad.
DANIEL WILLARD,
President, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
THEODORE VOORHEES,
President, Philadelphia and Reading Railway.

R. L. O'DONNELL, Chairman,
Executive Committee, Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania and New Jersey,
721 Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia.

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Lexington Ave., cor. 124th St.	Pittkin Ave., cor. Rockaway St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.	
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Aves.	
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.	

CAMP FIRE GIRLS IN OPEN REVOLT

Continued from page 1

Fire Girls when he inserted into the first paragraph of the Camp Fire Manual for 1915 the order that the ranks of the order should henceforth be recruited, "first from those who have the ability to do and help, rather than from those who need help."

Hundreds Protest.
A protest signed by several hundred Guardians was forthwith forwarded to the president, asking why the Camp Fire office was not so organized as to deal properly with all applicants, protesting that many chapters of the order would be ruled out if the "mothers or intimate friends" clause were followed, and entering a strong objection to the limitation of members to those who could aid rather than to those who needed help.

It is to this last point that the greatest objection has been raised. The order, as Dr. Gulick has distorted the policy of the order, and that it is impossible to classify girls into those who need and who do not need help. In months ago, when the order was closed, the "mothers or intimate friends" clause was followed, and the good of the whole should never be subordinated to the benefit of the individual.

While the Guardians, who fill in the girl's organization the office occupied by the Scout Master in the Boy Scouts, are in great part opposed to Dr. Gulick's administration, the thirty directors that control the organization are behind the president. Several of them have resigned, and the last few months, although it is not known what prompted their action. Among these were Miss Ida Tarbell and Miss Elizabeth Dodge. The others appear to be supporting Dr. Gulick.

The claim advanced by adherents of Dr. Gulick that Miss Parker's resignation was requested because the order was falling behind in its financial management was discredited yesterday by Guardians. If the payroll of the office force was too large, they said that might have been due to the fact that four members of the Gulick family had been drawing salaries.

His Salary \$6,000.
They also asserted that it was not generally known that Dr. Gulick derived a large income from his office as president. To many of the Guardians it came as a complete surprise when they heard that he was receiving \$6,000 a year.

Further meetings of the Guardians will be held in the near future to determine on the policy they will pursue. As Mrs. Stanton, Dr. Gulick's business manager, says that his principal has been much annoyed and troubled by the strife within the organization, in scoffs, however, at the idea that the Camp Fire Girls are in danger of disruption, asserting that the order is in good condition and will continue to flourish even if the malcontents withdraw.

DRINKERS DRY AND ANGRY

Alcohol Bought from Negro
Had Been Used in Hospital.

Cumberland, Md., March 7.—Many drinkers in the Willis Creek section of Randolph County, W. Va., below Flanders, are up in arms because Flanders Twilley, a negro, sold them preserving alcohol, which had been used in a hospital in Elkins, where he had been employed. Only the fact that Twilley is in the Tucker County Jail, at Parsons, for six months, for violating the anti-pistol carrying law, has saved him from a worse fate at the hands of his angry customers.

When his customers discovered what he had done the negro fled to Cumberland, but he was arrested yesterday for carrying concealed weapons. The discovery of the kind of intoxicant he sold has tended to make the section drier than ever.

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